FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 OCTOBER 1984

Israel

Cyprus Embassy Explosion — A car-bomb exploded near the Israeli Embassy in Cyprus early on 4 October, Nicosia radio announced. A police statement cited by the radio said the bomb caused a fire but added that no casualties have been reported.

Peres U.S. Visit — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, in remarks broadcast by IDF radio, said he intends to secure a guarantee of future economic and military aid during his forthcoming U.S. visit, though he added that he will not "ask for aid like a beggar." Peres will not request emergency aid but will ask President Reagan for U.S. investment funds to help restructure the Israeli economy over a 5-year period, Jerusalem radio noted.

Relations with Egypt — Prime Minister Peres told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that he has proposed a summit meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak but that the latter has turned the offer down because of the ongoing dispute over Tabah, Jerusalem radio reported. The Cairo paper *AL-AHRAM* confirmed Mubarak's rejection of the proposal "for the time being," noting the Egyptian leader's view that more time is needed to prepare for such a meeting and make it successful, according to MENA. Mubarak feels that a meeting for its own sake would not serve the cause of peace and might even have adverse repercussions, *AL-AHRAM* added.

Egypt-OPEC

President Mubarak received Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani during the latter's visit to Cairo as a representative of OPEC, SPA reported. Their talks covered the current oil situation and coordination between Egypt and OPEC, Yamani disclosed afterward in remarks reported by MENA.

Lebanon

Comment on U.S. Role, Withdrawals — The United States should persuade the Israelis to withdraw from Lebanon and respect UN Security Council resolutions because it is fully responsible for "all" Israel's actions, Damascus radio contended in a commentary on the U.S. role in the negotiations over Israel's withdrawal. The radio stressed that Syria supports Prime Minister Rashid Karami's call for "a certain side" to help achieve Israel's withdrawal. Meanwhile, in a telephone interview with Beirut television, Karami said his current talks with U.S. officials are preparing the atmosphere for reaching an accord over Israel's withdrawal. If the Israelis make partial withdrawals without reaching any accord, this will not have negative results, he added.

Security — Three Israeli soldiers were wounded by a roadside bomb explosion north of the Al-Awwali River, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by IDF radio. IDF patrols were operating north of the river in order to preserve order in the Al-Kharrub region and to ensure that the Druze abide by their agreement to prevent the infiltration of terrorists into the south, Jerusalem radio asserted.

In another development, the Voice of Lebanon and the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon cited reports that more vehicles have been prepared for terrorist bomb attacks.

Kuwait

Foreign Minister's Interview — Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, in an interview with *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI*, expressed the readiness of the GCC as mediator "to do anything" to stop the Iran-Iraq war, according to KUNA. "The Iranians must listen to reason," he said, adding, "We will continue our contacts with Iranian officials and with the Iraqi brethren until we find a way to resolve the problem." Shaykh Sabah also described U.S.-Kuwaiti relations as "not tense" and hoped that the Americans would agree to the Soviet proposal to hold an international conference to resolve the Middle East Crisis. Queried about "some Gulf countries" providing military facilities to foreign navies, he said that while Kuwait has never stopped any ships from refueling at its ports, "we do not allow any foreign bases on our soil."

Chernenko Message to Amir — The amir of Kuwait received a message from Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko, but "the contents of the message have not been disclosed," KUNA noted.

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Babrak Karmal Examines Legislative Process
LD281106 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Opening speech by President Babrak Karmal at Revolutionary Council session in Kabul 21 September — recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemed members of the Revolutionary Council. Under the difficult conditions of an undeclared war against our country waged by international imperialism, the most important tasks before us are the further unity of the patriotic, revolutionary and democratic forces in the country, coordinating the masses of the people and state power toward crushing the armed counterrevolution, consolidating revolutionary sovereignty, maintaining peace and security in the country, and accomplishing vital socioeconomic and cultural tasks.

The distinction of the period which has elapsed since the previous session of the [word indistinct] Revolutionary Council is the achievement of gains in the economic, social and cultural growth of the society; the enhancement of the party's prestige and (?revolutionary sovereignty) among the masses; further understanding and unity of the democratic and patriotic forces and (?their) constant determination to defend the freedom and independence of the homeland against the intrigues and aggression of the United States and its collaborators, the reaction of the region, and the world. Our courageous and heroic Armed Forces have inflicted deadly blows at the counterrevolutionary bands and have firmly taken initiative in the operations.

The present tense situation that continues inAfghanistan is created by the United States and its NATO partners, Chinese hegemonists, Pakistani militarists, and reactionaries of Iran. The territories of Pakistan, Iran and China are used as bases for training Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The infiltration of the counterrevolutionaries, at the instruction of their foreign masters, is accompanied by murder and destruction. They try to [word indistinct] lay waste the country's economy and create problems in the normal life of the working people.

Dispite these intrigues and hostile actions, revolutionary Afghanistan pursues [word indistinct] peace-loving policy and desires good relations with neighbors and negotiated solutions of disputes. For this purpose we have put forward constructive and rational proposals. On our side the way to such a solution is open. Our neighbors have the potential to show good intentions, good will and responsibility and to prove their interest, in deed and not in words, in eliminating tension and consolidating peace and security in our region.

The PDPA Central Committee plenum held 2 days ago (?outlined) important tasks aimed at strengthening relations between the party and the masses of the people, strengthening and consolidating revolutionary sovereignty in the localities, isolating and crushing armed counterrevolution, and creating conditions for lasting peace and creative work. The plenum (?resolutions) are a militant program for the party and people. The realization of these resolutions will create a strong foundation for the progress of the revolution, the (?maintaining) of fundamental economic, social and cultural changes, and the creation of a new and just society in our sacred land, revolutionary Afghanistan.

Esteemed comrades, the PDPA action program has determined that in order to safeguard revolutionary sovereignty under the present conditions, improving the conditions and (?living standards) of the people and the socio-economic and cultural prosperity of Afghanistan and the [word indistinct] of our revolutionary homeland, is a major task. In order to accomplish this task successfully, legal matters must play the most important role. It is obvious that the [word indistinct] laws, in which arrogance and exploitation exist, are indicative of the will and interests of ruling exploiting classes who possess state sovereignty. Those laws defend the interests of exploiters and are against the working people.

You know that the principles of law-making enforced in Afghanistan before the April revolution served the interests of feudal classes, and were characterized by exploitive economic relations and a lack of social equality. Therefore, one of the most important tasks of the April revolution is to eliminate the former reactionary laws and to make and enforce democratic laws aimed at defending the gains of the revolution, the sovereignty and interests of the working people.

Progressive revolutionary theory teaches that the revolution cannot overlook law-making, which constitutes and strengthens the society's economic infrastructure and political organization. The evolutionary phases of the April revolution demands that its aims, tasks, and hopes; the economic, social, and cultural changes; and the social, political, and economic structure be legally constituted.

The laws in our country are (?defined) by the supreme organ of state sovereignty, the Revolutionary Council and its Presidium. The law is the will of the state. The will of the state ought to be expressed in the law which establishes sovereignty.

The victory of the April revolution in our country, the new era of state sovereignty, was brought about by all the workers and patriots of Afghanistan. The basis of this sovereignty is in the unity of major social forces, the workers and peasants who represent the fundamental interests and aspirations of the broad masses of the people. All workers, all true patriots and noble children of the homeland, intellectuals, troops and officers of the Armed Forces, artisans, merchants, and national capitalists, religious leaders, tribes, ethnic groups, and nationalities of Afghanistan are [words indistinct]. They themselves participate in it. Therefore, it is necessary that the laws which are drafted and approved by the Revolutionary Council and Presidium reflect the will, interests and demands of all workers, patriots and masses of the people.

The PDPA is the leading and guiding force of our state. The policy of the party needs the implementation and [word indistinct] of law. Law is a political (?measure) and is itself political. The aims of social growth, drafted and enforced by the party, apply not only to members of the party but to all state organs, state and private establishments, social organizations and citizens.

Comrades, with honor and pride we can say on behalf of our revolution, party, and revolutionary sovereignty that for the first time in the history of Afghanistan, as a result of the victory of

the April revolution under the leadership of the PDPA, democratic law-making has come about. It reflects the will and interests of the workers, the historical aspirations of the people, the general democratic aims of the revolution, and the policy of the PDPA. It is directed at the elimination of the vestiges of feudal and prefeudal relations, enhancement of the national economy, raising the people's standard of living, the cultural growth of all nationalities, tribes, and ethnic groups of Afghanistan, and the basic democratization of the life of [words indistinct].

The new law-making not only reflects and consolidates the gains of the April revolution, the policy of the PDPA, and the democratic principles for the construction of a new society, it also takesinto consideration all positive aspects of previous laws, the economic, historical, and cultural characteristics of the country, and the national-tribal traditions and religious beliefs of the people. It is a credit to the [word indistinct] capability of new law-making. This law-making can be understood and supported by the people. [passage indistinct].

Such [word indistinct] examples could be seen in the drafting and adoption of some laws in the first phase of the revolution. In order to correct those mistakes, we were obliged to introduce considerable amendments to some laws and decrees concerning land reform and ownership, the eradication of illiteracy, and so forth. The drafting and adoption of laws is complicated political work which entails a high degree of responsibility and political awareness, knowledge of fundamental scientific-revolutionary theory, comprehensive knowledge, history of law and knowledge of current laws, and expertise on legislative matters. We know of many examples where people without these characteristics have been engaged (?in correcting) laws. As a result [word indistinct] imperfect drafts — far from the present realities of life and lacking coordination with relevant departments — are created.

Unfortunately, it must be said that some such legislative documents have been approved at the Council of Ministers and have been sent to the Revolutionary Council and its Presidium for (?approval). Of course, such imperfect and poor quality drafts have not been acted upon; they have been returned for (?completion).

[Words indistinct] drafts of very urgent laws such as the labor law, the law on price-fixing and price control, the law on the sarandoy, and others have met this fate.

The drafts of the above-mentioned laws are now under consideration for improvement and completion. The Revolutionary Council Presidium and the Council of Ministers should demand more from the ministries and departments to further improve and enhance the quality of legal drafts. The Ministry of Justice and institute of legislation should be strengthened with skilled cadres who would be able to carry out legislative matters. [passage indistinct].

All ministries and departments must follow strictly the procedure of legislative work which has been specified in this work. The legislative work plan for the year 20 March 1985 has been approved by the Revolutionary Council and the DPA Council of Ministers.

Ministries and departments must compile on time the quality drafts envisaged in the plan. The responsibility for [word indistinct] and implementation of the legislative work plan rests personally with ministers and heads of departments.

Esteemed comrades, in the near future we should draft and approve a number of important legislative documents as need arises from the [words indistinct] economic, social and cultural development of our society.

First of all, new legal documents which would assist completion and improvement of the political system should be approved.

The law of the Revolutionary Council, the procedures of the Revolutionary Council and Presidium, and the law of electing people's representatives to the local organs of state administration (?are in this catagory).

It is time to create people's control organs and to approve the law concerning the activities of these organs.

The further participation of working people in the administration of the state and society, (?completion) and improvement of the state apparatus, expansion of the activities of social organizations, [word indistinct] of collective work and the principle of openness, and consideration for the opinion of the people should be in the new legislative documents.

The role of the PDPA as the nucleus of the political system, social and state organizations, and as the leading force of our society (?has been) raised considerably. [passage indistinct]

In this connection, the resolutions of the Central Committee's plenums on important problems of the economy ane the social and political life of the country are of great importance.

It is necessary that party decisions, resolutions and orders be (?considered) in legal documents. The main importance lies in the further evolution of the legal foundations of economic life.

The leadership of the national economy constitutes the core of all activities of the party and state. Economic growth provides the basis for expanding and strengthening the successful solution of social problems and the consolidation of the country's defensive capabilities and foreign policy.

It is on this principle that necessary conditions and foundations for the successful evolution of our society towards democracy, progress, and social achievements can be based.

First and foremost, planning of the national economy should have the necessary legal base. In the past, considerable work has been carried out to regulate the mechanism of drafting and implementing state plans for the country's socioeconomic development.

The principle of regarding the state plan as a law should be firmly established. This is not because the state plan is approved by the Revolutionary Council. It is because the complete observance of the state plan as a law ensures the correct and regular functioning of the national economy.

Numerous facts reveal the lack of necessary awareness and responsibility by managers regarding the general interests of the state and people, which are reflected in the socioeconomic development plans.

Some ministries submit proposals concerning the plan which do not permit realization of the main task — the revitalization of economic growth and attainment of the level of industrial and agricultural production of the year 1357 [beginning 21 March 1978]. [Passage indistinct] less with the state budget or try to realize savings and (?ask) for more.

Many facts show that extravagance in the budget, unreasonable expenditure, [words indistinct], embezzlement in social institutions, and even direct misuse, misappropriation and usurption of state property exist.

The law should be used to deal with these offences. Legal documents should be drafted and compiled for disciplinary measures and (?material) punishments and to specify the penal consequences of irresponsibility and negligence to duty, and misuse of authority.

The trade law approved in 1304 [1925-26], which is still in force, only regulates private trade. This is natural because then state commerce did not exist. State commerce came into existance only after the April revolution. At present, state and cooperative trade constitutes 28 percent of the total volume.

At the previous session of the Revolutionary Council, I pointed out to the Commerce Ministry, the peasant cooperative unions, and the relevant ministries, that conditions should be created rapidly for all or at least essential goods to be sold at fair set prices for the benefit of workers through state trade and consumer cooperatives.

This is not a very difficult task. Essential goods are either produced by state and mixed enterprises, obtained from the Soviet Union as grant-in-aid, or imported by the state. So the state should also sell them.

Unfortunately we are obliged to confess today that the guidance set out in the previous session [of the Revolutionary Council] and also the government's resolution in this regard have been implemented very slowly and ineffectively.

Essential goods, which are produced at an annual value of 6 billion afghani in state and mixed enterprises, are not distributed in a planned way to the market through state trade but are distributed through private wholesalers. Even those goods which reach Commerce Ministry warehouses are sold mainly through private traders.

For example, in 1362 [ending 19 March 84] the Commerce Ministry sold goods worth 2.5 billion afghani from its main warehouses to traders. This amount reflects 34 percent of the ministry's circulation of wholesale goods and 16 percent of retail goods.

All this is against the interests of the workers; it does not benefit national traders but benefits (?mixed) and private traders and hoarders, which will lead to price increases of essential goods and the export of some of the goods abroad.

Also, up to now, methods of price-setting for state-produced goods or imported have not been compiled. The work on drafting and compiling legislative documents on state trade, price setting and control, and observance of trade laws, including increased penalties for hoarding should start immediately.

Documents of the 11th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee (?stress) the need to enhance organization and discipline in all aspects of production and [word indistinct] management. It is only through reciprocal [word indistinct], special discipline, and a feeling of responsibility in production that human beings can manifest initiative and enterprise.

In this connection, the need for enacting improved labor laws arises. Without hesitating for a moment, drafting and compilation of legal documents regulating standards for work, wages, production incentives, and also assigning responsibility and disciplinary measures in cases of violations of labor regulations should begin. It is obvious that discipline and effortare very low not only in institutions, enterprises, and departments but also in the ministries themselves.

Most employees do not know their duties properly. Therefore, ministries and departments are duty bound to draft, as soon as possible, procedures and job descriptions in every department, directorate and office. In it the limits of the duties of every employee should be determined and specified.

Esteemed comrades, the improvement and completion of legislative matters cannot be achieved only by cancelling old and reactionary laws which hinder the development of the revolution and the new society, and by approving new laws according to the [word indistinct] of social evolution. A profound study of current laws, detecting weak points, contradictions, and other shortcomings with a goal of eliminating them are also of great importance. This is only possible through correct recording, enumerating, and systematizing of valid laws. In our country, valid laws and other legislative documents exist which were approved during different periods and under various regimes — from the restoration of independence until now. Most of these documents have been amended several times. New laws have been approved on the same subject and in different periods without cancelling the old laws. Therefore, proper use of current legislation creates many difficulties.

In no ministry — even in the Ministry of Justice and the lawmaking institute — is there an employee who knows the name-index of current laws, even though there are a lot of them.

As I said previously, more than 300 legislative documents have been accepted since the victory of the revolution alone. Lack of understanding of current laws could lead some ministries to draft and compile legislative documents on subjects which are properly and precisely covered by valid laws.

Of course, this is not the fault of these ministries, because the official index of laws and legislative documents was not prepared either before or after the April revolution. The Ministry of

Justice and the institute for lawmaking should immediately prepare such an index. They should do the job in the shortest possible period of time and publish the index as an official document. The Council of Ministers should officialy sent this index to ministries and departments.

This lawmaking ought to include the classification of laws and other legal documents in accordance with their branches and areas, and the drafting of classification standards for registration and [word indistinct]. On the other hand, the time is ripe for the [word indistinct] and publication work of all current laws in the country. This matter is of great state importance and (?covers) three aims: 1. putting the current laws at the disposal of the state and economic organs 2. weeding out old and defunct laws from among the current laws 3. creating the bases for completing and improving matters related to lawmaking. The classification and systematizing of the laws make them understandable and [word indistinct] for the people. And the correct understanding of laws and correct use of them helps to consolidate law and order in the country.

Esteemed members of the Revolutionary Council, to whatever extent we develop democratic law making in the country, to that extent we ought to supervise its undeviating and precise implementation. Every law is valid whenever it is implemented. We have approved a large number of good democratic laws reflecting the desires and interests of the workers and the policy of the PDPA, and safeguarding state regulations, therights of the people, and the gains of the April revolution. Now we should achieve a situation where the current laws are precisely and consistently observed by the government's departments and officials and the country's citizens. The essence of the law of which we speak, is this: In the PDPA action program it is stated that our party is resolutely determined to create revolutionary legality and order throughout the country. Legality is one of the fundamental principles of revolutionary sovereignty. The serious observance and consistent implementation of the laws guarantee the consolidation of revolutionary legality, the realization of party policy and the execution of revolutionary changes. No one has the right to violate the law. Our party and revolutionary sovereignty cannot tolerate law-breaking and arbitrariness by anyone, not workers or peasants — to whom state sovereignty belongs — not members of the party and state authority, not those with social rank. No one can seek pretexts for non-observance and non-implementation of the DRA Basic Principles and other laws. We must profc ndly (?abide) by the principles and bases of revolutionary legality in the state apparatus and in all areas of our social life. In particular, we must have a resolute and serious approach to violations of laws by members of the leadership and responsible authorities. The law should be observed at the top first in order for the lower ranks to observe it. [applause]

Comrade-members of the Revolutionary Council, every kind of violation of the law by responsible persons causes discredit to the state apparatus and damages the authority of revolutionary sovereignty. Comrade-members of the Revolutionary Council, every one of us is aware of facts and evidence concerning non-observance of laws, violations of legality, abuse of power and public property, arbitrariness, oppression and bureaucratism, an unsympathetic approach to the people, selfishness, arrogance and pride, and the moral contamination of some responsible individuals in the state apparatus. Such behavior by responsible persons of the state apparatus inflicts irreparable damage to the cause of revolution. We will heavily punish such individuals and rid the state apparatus of them.We will be uncompromising with every sort of violation of revolutionary sovereignty. Under conditions of an undeclared war by international imperialism and reaction against us, we ought to(?use) the most effective weapon against the counterrevolution and foreign aggression, revolutionary legality. To whatever extent the organs of KHAD [the state information services] sarandoy, the courts, and the prosecutor's office, observe revolutionary law in their area, to that extent will their struggle against the counterrevolution and lawlessness be successful.

Our democratic order maintains and guarantees broad socioeconomic and political rights for DRA citizens. The citizens too must correctly recognize their rights nad make rational use of them. However, obligations in this regard should not be forgotten also, because no rights ever exist without the existence of obligations on the part of citizens before the society, that is, obligations of the individual before the society, the state and other citizens. Living in society and isolating oneself from the society are not possible.

Whenever we speak of the democratization of our society, we do not consider only, in the name of democracy, the freedom to debate and criticize state and social affairs, freedom of thought, and the right to participate in peaceful gatherings and demonstrations, which have been guaranteed in the Basic Principles. Democarcy also needs organization, awareness, and discipline [word indistinct]and the fulfillment of obligations. Every individual in the country must clearly know and realize that the prosperity and strength of our revolutionary homeland is the majorguarantee of his rights. He must feel his responsibility to the society, must observe the laws and norms of social behavior and progressive and humane ethics, and must sincerely work and defend heroically the homeland and the gains of the April revolution.

The party (?leadership) pursues, and ought to pursue, the firm policy of consolidating the state's work plan, in a diutiful and disciplined manner, enhancing every individuals's level of responsibility for his job. We will not and should not dispense with this policy. Comrades, in order for these laws to be implemented, they must be understood.

Unfortunately, because of widespread illiteracy, a considerable number of our compatriots cannot understand the laws correctly. And they need to understand these laws to pursue their daily affairs. It is (?obvious) that the lack of understanding of laws does not eliminate responsibility in event of violation of the laws. This is [word indistinct] and I believe the presence of this ancient principle, which was adopted at the dawn of human civilization, [words indistinct]. However, in fact, the more a citizen is aware of and understands legal matters, the better he will be able to respect the laws and observe them sincerely and consciously. This awareness will result only from regular publicising of laws and instructing the citizens about them. The DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium and the Council of Ministers on 27 Dalw, 1361 [16 February 1983] approved a special resolution in connection with improving publicising of laws and the legal instruction

of the people. According to that resolution courses should be held in the state departments, establishments, and organizations to teach the DRA Basic Principles and other laws having more sociopolitical importance. The resolutions also require publicizing these important laws in newspapers and journals. According to the resolution, special radio and television programs, entitled "Law and Society," should be held every week or at a minimum every 15 days during which interviews and debates should be conducted with state and social personalities, ministers, and lawyers to shed light on the revolutionary laws and their importance in the life of the society. The Ministry of Justice has been requested to prepare a bill concerning the tasks of the state organs in connection with the publicising of laws and submit it to the Council of Ministers. This resolution anticipates the formation of a special commission to study in depth the question of methods of publicising laws and instructing people and submit its proposals to the Council of Ministers. Since the implementation of the bill 1 and 1/2 years have elapsed, but so far nothing has actually been done. This is negligence in work and failure to carry out and obey the instructions of the high organs of state power and administration. The Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers ought to investigate the nonimplementation of the aforementioned resolutions as soon as possible, and seriously call to account those responsible.

In order to organize the work of publicising laws and implementing legal instruction, a coordination delegation, or council, or commission comprising representatives of law enforcement organs, the Ministries of Training and Education and Higher and Vocational Education, and mass media and scientific establishments is necessary. The aforementioned delegation ought to examine the state of citizens'awareness of laws and by explanations enhance the political and ideological level of their awareness. It is necessary that an introduction to laws and lawmaking be provided in all educational, middle, higher, and vocational establishments and also in the last classes of the general schools. The potential of radio and television programs should be utilized more actively in the legal training of all groups of workers. The publicising and dissemination of legal matters to the people ought to be a professional duty of every member of the law enforcement organs and every lawyer. I should draw further attention to an analysis of the close relationship of legal training to all ideological-political work. During the publicising of the principle factors of the new revolutionary legal system and the democratic rights of individuals, all the lies of imperialism and reaction aimed at degrading and belittling the economic, social, and cultural changes in our country as a result of the success of the April revolution, should be rejected and a struggle should be waged against them. It is necessary that the policy of the party, the essence and importance of revolutionary change and the measures taken by the revolutionary power for the purpose of consolidating law and order, should be purposefully and skillfully explained. The major aim of publicising laws is to inst[illegible] in every compatriot a spirit of respect for the serious observation of the law, and a belief that without the consolidation of law and discipline and without a committment to their duties to society and state, the realization of democracy is not possible.

Esteemed comrades, in order to safeguard and consolidate revolutionary law and order in the country, it is not sufficient to explain and clarify laws to the people. [Words indistinct] to maintain law and order and cause those who do not abide by it to observe the law. Without such [word indistinct] the maintenance of law is not possible. Law without factors that ensure their every day observance is nothing. The establishment of the new revolutionary legality in our country makes the formation of special new organs for its implementation essential. These organs in our country are the judiciary, the prosecutor's office, sarandoy, judicial organs, and the KHAD. We know that before the victory of the April revolution, the police, judiciary and the prosecutor's office constituted the most reactionary, corrupt, and oppressive organs of the old feudal regime. It was not possible to adopt these symbols of oppression and extortion under the conditions of the new democratic order. Therefore, the revolution created organs for safeguarding new democratic rights of the people; of course, the process of their growth will expand and broaden along with the evolutionary phases of the revolution.

The highest judicial organ in the DRA is the Supreme Court, which guides and supervises activities of provincial courts, district courts, and city courts. Activities of the courts take place according to democratic principles, that is, the independence of the judge, allegiance to the law, equality of citizens before the law and court, [word indistinct] investigation of all cases in every phase of judgment, right of defense for the accused, right of appeal and so forth.

The office of attorney general and its organs in the provinces, cities, and districts have important duties to safeguard rights. Before the April revolution, the organs of the Prosecutors' Office only dealt with crime investigation and presenting bills of indictment to courts during a trial. Article 60 of the DRA Constitution allocates a new and very important duty for democratic [word indistinct] to the attorney general and prosecutors — that is, they should supervise the equal implementation and observation of laws by all central and local organs of state administration, mixed and probate institutions, social organizations and citizens.

Now, organs of the Prosecutor's Office supervise the implementation of legality in activities of other organs that safeguard rights, the judiciary, sarandoy, KHAD and other [word indistinct] organs. Of course, its results are not yet satisfactory (?for them).

Organs of the Prosecutor's Office are also obligated to carry out investigation of crimes, especially dangerous crimes, and court defense in criminal cases.

The undeclared war waged by imperialism against our country obliges us to keep our Armed Forces in a permanent state of combat readiness so they are able to crush the counterrevolution and imperialism's mercenaries. This situation results in the need to create prosecutors' offices and courts of the Armed Forces so they can fight crimes against DRA security, crimes against the combat readiness of the Armed Forces, against desertions, nonobservance of military discipline and order, and also defend the legal rights of military personnel.

In order to struggle against the counterrevolution, agents of imperialism and traitors, special organs of the Special Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office and Special Revolutionary Court have been formed in our country.

These revolutionary organs neutralize plots and conspiracies by the internal counterrevolution and external enemies. In this way they defend national independence, national sovereignty and theterritorial integrity of our sacred homeland.

[Word indistinct] of the Justice Ministry have been completed and improved and its duties and authorities have been considerably (?expanded). This ministry has the important task of drafting and compiling legislative documents, legal publicity and legal defence from government resources and [word indistinct].

As a result of the revolution, sarandoy, which maintains the internal order of our state was established, to replace the police force of the reactionary regime that lacked credibility among people.

I pointed out previously that a new democratic system of organs for safeguarding law has been created in Afghanistan. The tasks and methods of work of these organs have also been (?changed) fundamentally. These organs in the past had closed their doors; an atmosphere of arrogance and inattention to the needs and demands of the people (?prevailed). The new organs are open to the people, generally open, and their work is based on the principle of [word indistinct] and defense of the interests of the state and people. There are no more insults, despotism, detention without reason, oppression, torture, and killing, which existed in the past. Now our people are daily gaining confidence that law-breaking will be irreversibly eliminated from the life of our society and that the party and state are paying attention to the establishment of peace, stability, legality, and respect for the rights and freedoms of the citizens in the country.

What is very important is that even the most dangerous criminals are punished only in accordance with the orders of the court. I say once again that they should so be punished. From the beginning of the new stage of the April revolution until now, no punishment has been meted out without court order and none should be. The punishment of criminals in our country, in accordance with our revolutionary and progressive ideology, is subject to the humanitarian task of rehabilitation and reformation. Our revolutionary sovereignty does not seek revenge against anyone and should not do so. On the contrary, it endeavors to pardon those who have violated the law and have the possibility of realizing their sins and expressing repentance before the people. Our revolutionary sovereignty pardons even those people who, under the influence of hostile propaganda, have been deceived and have taken a position at the ranks of the enemy, provided they later realize their misbehavior against the state and people, repente and voluntarily put down their weapons and surrender to the state organs. You yourselves judge: In the history of Afghanistan has such humanitarian sovereignty ever existed? No, never.

However, let no one think our humanitarianism emanates from our weaknesses. On the contrary, our humanitarian policy manifests the strength and firmness of the revolution and revolutionary sovereignty. We have sufficient means for defending our homeland and revolution, for safeguarding our sovereignty, and keeping steel-like order in the country. The organs for safeguarding law and order, as before, continue a constant struggle against every kind of disruption of law and order. Traitors to the homeland, terrorists, bandits, thieves, and murderers, all those who consciously damage the interests of the people and the cause of revolution, cannot hope for pardon or reduction of their punishment. No mercy will be shown them and they will be relentlessly crushed and punished. This is the demand of the people, revolutionary sovereignty, and the revolution.

The history of revolutionary and progressive movements proves the righteousness of our policy. We recall what the world leader of the proletariat, in the first years of the October Revolution said: The enemies of revolution, traitors, bandits, and murderers must be mercilessly and relentlessly crushed. Any kind of mercy and sympathy in this regard will be a great crime against socialism. The party and revolutionary sovereignty has entrusted the organs safeguarding law and order with high responsibility; they commission those organs to enhance the level of their work further, and to bring about initiatives in their struggle against the disruption of legal order. The professional knowledge of the personnel in these organs should be enhanced; political awareness, revolutionary decisiveness, ethical purity, courage and justice should be part of them. Only these kinds of people can successfully accomplish the entrusted tasks. Our people have the right to demand from them that their work be effective. They should investigate and detect every kind of crime and law-breaking and punish every criminal in proportion to the crime. In this way the organs safeguarding law and order can rely on the complete support of the party and society.

It should be said that their are many shortcomings in the work of the organs safeguarding law and order. Not all crimes are detected or exposed. In some areas, selfish and counterrevolutionary plans are utilized and speedy, decisive action is not taken against law-breaking. There are some cases where the punishment does not fit the crime (?as a result of superficial) judiciary investigation of major crimes. The Supreme Prosecutor's Office and its organs in the provinces do not carry out their tasks in an effective way; that is, supervision over the implementation of the law and the prevention of the violation of law [passage indistinct]. Serious incidents are witnessed concerning the open evasion of state, financial and work discipline; the plunder of state resources, possessing state property, bribes, and illegitimate use of official positions. This law-breaking inflicts damage to the state economy and to the authority of the state apparatus and revolutionary sovereignty. The detection and investigation of these violations, and heavy punishment for the perpetrators is the task of the Prosecutor's Office.

However, in practice, the Prosecutor's Office has not waged a decisive struggle against these violations. The illegitimate use of state resources by persons, violators of state and financial discipline and other violators, who brazenly trample upon the laws, are not (?detected) and punished. The Prosecutor's Office shows no initiative, decisiveness, or effectiveness in its struggle against the violators of law, and does not support other state organs who do show such initiative. For example, the Department of Control and Investigation discovered a number of persons who had broken the law, causing great financial damage to the state, in the Pol-e Charkhi wool weaving factory, the medical herbs company, the fertilizer company, the Afghan (?Film) Insititute and in the Pashtani Tejarati Bank. Their dossiers were sent for

legal investigation to the Prosecutor's Office. Some of these dossiers have remained in that office for the last 3 years and nothing has been done about them.

Most of the shortcomings in the work of the Prosecutor's Office are due to the fact that a law concerning the Supreme Prosecutor's Office has not been drafted and compiled. The previous law does not cover the most important areas of activity of this organ.

There are also many defects in the work of the courts; they still work with the old methods; they do not consider a fixed time for the solution of cases and dossiers — the cases are then handled incorrectly; they issue incorrect and [word indistinct] decisions, and illegal punishment and exoneration are seen in their work. The method of improving the judicial processes is at a low level; necessary supervision over the control and implementation of court decisions does not exist. The most important task of the courts is not only the discovery and application of truth and the punishment of the convicted; the clarification of the reasons and conditions under which the crimes occured, and taking measures for their elimination are also included in their duties.

The Supreme Court must develop the method of work and organization of the leadership of the lower courts; members of the courts (?inspection board) should pay serious attention to the shortcomings and defects in their work and take the necessary measures to eliminate them and observe legal procedures.

The organs of KHAD and of the Special Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office should organize their work in such a way that the counterrevolutionary bands, terrorists, saboteurs, and traitors to the homeland are eliminated before embarking on subversion, terrorist actions and other foul activities. In the work of these organs serious attention should be paid to preventing crime.

The work of the courts and of the Prosecutor's Office of the Armed Forces in the struggle against crimes of (?desertion) from military service, absence, evasion, treason, (?terrorism), theft of weapons and equipment and leaving them to the enemy, have not been effective at all. In order to intensify and speed up the struggle against crimes which are perpetrated during combat operations, the law has given authority to the Armed Forces Prosecutor's Office urgently to investigate such crimes and hand them over to military courts to assess the incident on the spot and issue a final verdict. This authority, which is to be viewed as a duty, is not correctly utilized by the Armed Forces Prosecutor's Office and by the courts; they hardly take part in the combat operation and assess very few cases soon after they occur. Therefore, the most important part of the military staff is unaware of the work of these organs and the instructions issued by the Armed Forces courts are not reflected in training. The DRA Revolutionary Council should enhance control over the activities of the Prosecutor's Office and of the Armed Forces courts and take fundamental measures to improve their work.

It is also necessary in the future that work toward the strengthening of organs for safeguarding law and order be enhanced. The Council of Ministers should study the question of [words indistinct] organs of state sovereignty, because so far there is no organ in existence that handles and decides disputed financial questions among the state establishments, enterprises, and organizations. The work of this organ will help toward the establishment of material and financial rights and the legal interests of enterprises and of state organizations, the growth of cooperation among them, the consolidation of state discipline in executing the planned tasks and duties emanating from agreements, and the effective increase in social production.

The time is ripe to equip and [words indistinct]. Among the defense lawyers there exists a large number of incidental persons with doubtful backgrounds without [words indistinct] who do not have legal knowledge and do not even enjoy a general education. These individuals with their conservative and reactionary opinions all seek to expand their individual interests. The tasks of defense lawyers, are formally subject to the Ministry of Justice. However, in practice no control is established over them. Such a situation in this important legal [word indistinct] cannot continue. The Ministry of Justice should prepare and complete the law of defense lawyers so the matter of organizations and the [word indistinct] of the defense lawyers, are (?executed) in accordance with the demands of the democratic order and the revolutionary tasks. The (?group) of defense lawyers should comprise literate, politically and legally aware, patriotic, and conscientious individuals. The defense lawyer is duty bound to observe the demands of the law without distortion and utilize every method to defend the rights of individuals and organizations which [words indistinct]. The defense lawyers should, in all their (?authority), help toward the observation and consolidation of legality and the realization of justice and fair judgment.

Esteemed comrades, the organs [words indistinct], with their reciprocal, united, and coordinated action and consolidating links with the local organs of sovereignty, social organs, and workers' collectives, can achieve considerable success in the work of consolidating legality and legal order. Unfortunately, at present coordination and accord in the work of these organs is not satisfactory. Efforts are made to ascribe mistakes and shortcomings to others. Therefore the formation of a council, a committee or a coordination commission is required to comprise the representatives of all organs responsible for safeguarding law and order.

No state organ or social organ in our state and in our country can operate without the leading role of the PDPA. The party leadership in the activities of the law enforcement organs is the principle guarantor of our successful work. There is no doubt that the courts, the prosecutor's offices and the legal organs, by pursuing the PDPA resolutions and the decisions of this Revolutionary Council session are taking all necessary measures so that their activity will be compatible with the high demands of the party, with revolutionary sovereignty, and the sovereignty of the people.

Comrades, members of the Revolutionary Council, allow me to express confidence that the present session and its decisions and resolutions will have a positive influence on the growth and completion of matters related to legislation, to the consolidation of the legal principles of the state and social life, to revolutionary legality and order. Thank you.

[Announcer] After the comprehensive speech by Babrak Karmal, on which a number of state personalities expressed their opinion and approval of the resolution, it was put to a vote. At the end of

the session, Babrak Karmal delivered a concluding speech to which we draw the dear listeners' attention:

[Begin recording] Comrades, esteemed members of the Revolutionary Council. In today's routine session of the Revolutionary Council, we have assessed several important matters related to the sovereignty of the state. What is state sovereignty? It is legislation, administration, judgment, and action to protect legal order. The party and the revolution have their role in the effectiveness of all these affairs [word indistinct] maintaining state sovereignty and the utilization of all its forms. In conclusion I would like to draw your attention once again to three questions which pertain to state sovereignty.

The first question is about the role of democratic legislation. This is [words indistinct] and no one doubts that the new law-making, born of the revolution, is indicative of the workers' interests and is one of the most effective factors in furthering the policy of the PDPA. It has a duty to defend the gains of the April revolution and actively help toward socioeconomic progress. Therefore, in the future too, we will improve matters of legislation and will further consolidate the legal and social life of the state.

However, we shall not forget that legislation by itself has limited possibilities and cannot be a (?general) tool for the solution of all social problems. Is it possible to crush the counterrevolution or to raise the level of the national economy and the people's living standards only with the approval and adoption of laws and other legal documents? Of course, not! Whatever laws are approved and to whatever extent, to whatever extent we talk about their implementation, it must be clear to everyone that our new revolutionary homeland, Afghanistan, and the revolution cannot be defended by paper and by talk; it can be defended only by arms in hand on the battlefield against the counterrevolutionary bands and the agents of imperialism.

Material and cultural benefits are gained with man's consistent work. In order to consolidate the economic and defense power of our beloved country, Afghanistan, and to enhance the material and cultural living standard of the workers, the deep and joint efforts of millions of our compatriots and workers are needed. In this way the party, the government, and all state organs and social organizations should organize the joint work of millions of men; on the other hand, they should (?lead) all noble workers and the entire society against poverty, anarchy, arbitrariness, oppression, exploitation, and other antisocial elements which are contrary to the aims and tasks of the revolution and the policy of the state. [passage indistinct]

Dealing with the proposals, petitions, and complaints of the people is an (?important) area in the activity of all state organs and responsible persons. Assessing the complaints of the people and responding to their demands [words indistinct] is in the ministries, departments, establishments, in the worker-collectives, and in localities. On the other hand, [words indistinct] those who are indifferent to the demands of the people shall be punished and [words indistinct].

No nationality, no social order, and no authority is entitled to privileges contrary to law. Party members first of all and most of all should take specific and fast steps toward (?legality) and observance of law. This equality of rights has been approved and enshrined in the DRA Basic Principles. High respect for law is demonstrated by observance and execution of its principles. The validity of our laws is based on the principle that they not only reflect the interests and will of the workers and the will of the people, but they enshrine the entire revolutionary struggle experience and the policy of the PDPA toward the betterment of the life of the people. The foundation of normal peaceful life in a society for all its members is rooted in legality and legal order. In maintaining revolutionary legality and legal order, not only the courts, the prosecutors offices, the sarandoy, and other organs for protecting law and order are responsible, but the entire state apparatus, all workers collectives, all social organizations, and finally, every aware compatriot also must take part in this.

Undoubtedly, the decisions and resolutions of the recent plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, that is, the 14th Plenum of our Central Committee, and this session of the Revolutionary Council will help toward the evolution of the legal order in socioeconomic and political life, the fruitfulness of the work of the state apparatus, all organs for the protection of law, the enhancement of initiatives in their work, their role and responsibility in executing tasks entrusted to them and the further consolidation of revolutionary legality. These resolutions and decisions will obtain live reflection among the workers and will gain their support. This will help the training of individuals in high political awareness, in active social spirit, and loyalty to the revolution and the sovereignty of the people. [applause] [end recording]

Karachi: Clashes in Paktia, Helmand Provinces
BK031552 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] According to reports received from Afghanistan, clashes between the mujahidin and the Soviet-Karmal forces are continuing at various areas of the country. The mujahidin have attacked military supply convoys in the Mohammad Khel area of Paktia Province, killing several Karmal soldiers and damaging a tank and three armored personnel carriers. They captured 50 Karmal soldiers and seized a large quantity of arms and ammunition and 6 military vehicles.

In Helmand Province, the mujahidin recently attacked a military camp at the provincial headquarters of Lashkar Gah and damaged a tank. Eleven Soviet-Karmal soldiers were also killed in the clash.

AFP: Opposition Rallies To Protest 'Reign of Terror'

OW032012 Hong Kong AFP in English 1954 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Dhaka, Oct 3 (AFP) — Two major opposition alliances today held rallies here to protest against the killing of opposition leader and Red Cross Deputy Chairman Mahiuddin during a general strike on Thursday.

The rallies followed by processions were parts of "resistance day" programmes called by the 15-party alliance of Sheikh Hasina Wajed and seven-party combine of Begum Khaleda Zia.

Rightist party Jamiat-e Islami also held separate rally and procession to protest the killing allegedly by supporters of government-backed Janadal Party.

Mahiuddin was one of the six persons killed in clashes and police firings during the dawn-to-dusk strike called by the opposition against the 30-month old military regime in this country.

Sources said similar rallies and processions were also held in other cities and towns as part of a renewed programme for movement against the government. Grand national rallies will be held in Dhaka on October 14.

Addressing the seven-party rally tonight, Begum Zia urged people to intensify the present agitations until their demands were met. She charged that the government and its party Janadal "had unleashed a reign of terror" on opposition leaders.

Election Commission To Scrutinize Nomination Papers

BK031555 Delhi Domestic Service in Hindi 1515 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] In Bangladesh, the Election Commission has announced that nomination papers will be received on the 1st of next month for the 8 December Parliamentary elections.

The chief election commissioner, Mr Justice Nurul Islam, said in a national broadcast that the commission will scrutinize the nomination papers on the 2d of next month. He said that all arrangements have been finalized for elections to the 300-seat Parliament.

Sikh Allegations on Temple Incident Denied

BK031612 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] A former Punjab minister, Mr Gian Singh, has urged the head priests to take strong measures to preserve the sanctity of the Golden Temple. In a statement in New Delhi today, he said the prime minister has honored her commitment and handed over the temple to the five head priests. He said religious places should not be used for political purposes.

In Amritsar, the head priests have reiterated their charge that the ruling party was behind Monday's disturbances in the Golden Temple complex.

State Congress-I leaders have described the allegation as baseless and unfounded. At a news conference in Jullundur today, they said it is the duty of the priests to ensure that holy places are not misused by antinational elements.

The Congress-I general aecretary, Mr Chandulal Chandrakar, described the charge as absurd. He told newsmen in New Delhi that such allegations were the product of a wild imagination.

The Punjab unit of the CPI-M has urged the government to take stringent measures to expose separatist and extremist elements.

Precautionary Curfew Reimposed in Srinagar

BK031610 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The situation in Srinagar City remained peaceful today. According to official sources curfew was, however, imposed again today in some localities as a precautionary measure.

Meanwhile, life in other parts of Kashmir valley including non-curfew bound areas of Srinagar was normal with all business establishments, offices and banks functioning as usual. City and rural transport also plied normally.

New Air Force Squadron Fully Operational

BK021609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The newly formed AN 32 squadron of the Indian Air Force has become fully operational. A Defense Ministry release in New Delhi today said India is the first country to acquire this type of advanced multirole, medium-range, tactical transport aircraft for its air force.

The AN 32 aircraft, equipped with modern avionics and radio navigational facilities, ensures all-weather day and night operations. Most of the communication equipment and avionics fitted in the aircraft have bee developed and manufactured by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. The aircraft is ideally suited for operations in high altitude areas and will play an effective role in para- and supply-dropping missions.

Review of National Defense Preparedness Discussed

BK301242 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES in English 20 Sep 84 pp 1, 16

[By M.K. Dhar]

[Text] New Delhi, Sep 19 — A high-level review of the country's defense preparedness ordered in the wake of the recent Pakistani incursions in Kashmir across the line of actual control has reinforced the Defense Ministry's assertion about the capability of the Armed Forces to repulse any attack.

Whereas the Defence Minister, Mr S.B. Chavan, gets national security briefing almost daily from the services chiefs, the prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, who has been warning the nation of external threats, feels concerned abou' Pakistan's bellicosity.

The review embraced not only the role of the three services but also steps required to meet the threat of internal subversion in the light of confirmed reports from across the border of Pakistani training camps for extremists and saboteurs.

The subject has been taken up at the diplomatic level also. But, it is pointed out, no chances can be taken with national security since Pakistan's capability to mobilise forces all along the border in less than 72 hours is now common knowledge.

The intelligence agencies have not, however, reported any unusual movement of Pakistani troops or concentration of armour on the border although there is evidence of several units having been replaced. The reports also suggest redeployment of Pakistan's Mirage squadrons.

These and other related developments are being taken into account in defence planning. It is pointed out that the incursions across the line of actual control may not necessarily be indicative of Pakistan's aggressive designs, but definite motives are seen behind them. Pakistan seems to have intensified forward patrolling along the line, presumably with the intention of testing Indian responses. The skirmishes may also be aimed at gathering knowledge about the capability and effectiveness of the weapons used by the Indian troops which would help Pakistani authorities in equipping their frontline soldiers with matching weapons.

The incursions in the Nubra Valley in the region of the glaciers which, according to the Pakistani contention is not demarcated by the line of actual control, were perhaps aimed at establishing forward pickets to safeguard certain Chinese-built installations and also to grab more territory. In the past too, attempts have been made to push forward Pakistani pickets along the line of actual control in the hope of capturing vantage positions on the Indian side of the line before the snowfall, which sometimes starts in October and makes movement during the winter months difficult.

Pakistani patrols sometimes also resort to firing to provide cover to their trained agents who are sent across the border into Jammu and Kashmir with arms and explosives for purposes of espionage and sabotage. The Uri and Poonch-Rajouri sectors are notorious for such activities and it is there that the maximum number of spies, saboteurs and smugglers have been apprehended. The hilly

terrain covered with thick forests provides excellent camouflage for such activities.

With increasing evidence of Pakistani camps operating across the international border and the line of actual control for training terrorists and saboteurs, the compulsion to push a large number of them into Kashmir and Punjab is obviously there. Many such infiltrators and terrorists, on being apprehended, have disclosed the names of the places where the terrorists' camps are being run and also the names of the officers in charge, official Pakistan denials not withstanding.

The intelligence agencies feel that Pakistan may be trying to infiltrate a large numberof saboteurs who may have been assigned specific tasks. In the event of a conflict, these agents can disrupt lines of communication and also working of air-surveillance radars, as well as airport installations. This has been attempted by Pakistan during previous conflicts and there are indications that they will take recourse to this strategy even more in future.

A fresh review of the equipment with the three services was undertaken a few weeks ago following developments along the border. A high-level defence delegation led by the defence secretary, Mr S.K. Bhatnagar, was rushed to Moscow to procure equipment for the Air Force and the Army at an accelerated pace. Although during the soviet defence minister's last visit to New Delhi, promises were made about supply of vital equipment, deliveries have not been strictly according to the priority schedule worked out by the Defence Ministry.

The Army is still short of medium and heavy artillery, sophisticated communications equipment, shoulder-firing anti-aircraft missiles, night-vision equipment and the latest mobile radars to detect low flying aircraft. The Soviet Union has agreed to supply some of the equipment and the Government has come to an agreement with France for the supply of 155-mm field artillery. This should take care of the 155-mm Howitzers which Pakistan is getting from the United States under the military aid programme but which India failed to get because of certain conditions put by the U.S. Government.

Although India is acquiring the latest version of the T-72 tanks, which are to be progressively manufactured indigenously, the availability of spares remains a problem. It may not be possible to stick to the deadline of starting indigenous manufacture of this tank within two years fixed by the Defence Minister in May last.

The question of manufacturing our own main battle tank (MBT) with 1500 HP engine is still hanging in the balance because engines tested so far on the prototype have not generated the desired power. Paucity of spares poses a serious problem during hostilities. During the Yom Kippur war, the Israelis managed to repair 200 tanks within 24 hours and put them back in operation.

As far as the Air Force is concerned, India still enjoys a qualitative and quantitative edge over Pakistan though its satellite intelligence sharing with the U.S. will enable it to use its Mirage and F-16 squadrons more effectively. The defence planners have been aware of U.S. and Pakistan intelligence sharing, and are not, therefore, taken by surprise by reports emanating from Washington to that effect. However, while planning a strategy, all these calculations are being kept in view.

The progress in respect of the acquisition of aircraft, particularly MIG-27 for which assembly lines have already been set up, is satisfactory. Deliveries of MIG-29 will start by the year end. Later, possibilities of its indigenous manufacture will also be explored. The deliveries of transport aircraft of AN and IL series are also being expedited since a few squadrons of the ageing aircraft have been scranped.

The defence minister is keen to upgrade the country's naval power in view of the need to protect a vast coastline and also the off-shore oil installations. While a substantial provision has been made to acquire more and better sumbarines and surface craft, greater attention is now being paid to fitting them with more modern missiles which are expensive and also not easy to procure.

The Navy has to contend with the deadly "Harpoon" missiles being acquired by Pakistan from the U.S.; upgrading the level of efficiency and sophistication of the Navy calls for immediate attention. The naval modernisation plan, which includes induction of more lethal submarines and also electronic warfare capabilities is to be pursued more seriously.

Deterioration of Relations With Pakistan Viewed

BK301702 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 19 Sep 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Stop This Drift"]

[Text] The marked deterioration in Indo-Pakistan relations in recent weeks, now publicly proclaimed by authoritative spokesmen, is a matter for dismay and even alarm. Only a few months ago it seemed that the two countries were inching forward towards agreement on a treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation. A number of other exchanges were programmed and some had in fact commenced. The climate suddenly changed following Operation Blue Star in Punjab. Reports of Pakistani aid and comfort to the extremists swelled to a crescendo but despite some official statements did not find mention in the Government's White Paper. Pakistan denied the allegations, renewed its assurances of non-interference and helped bring the July hijacking of an Indian airliner to a happy conclusion, though even this turned bitter in the aftermath. On a reassessment of the situation the Government decided in July to call off a scheduled meeting of foreign secretaries and the ministerial level Joint Commission, both of which were imminent, with a hint of a further review "after September". However, come September and, following a series of scattered incidents along the Line of Control in J & K, [Jammu and Kashmir] an escalation of conflict is not ruled out. The Foreign Secretary and other official spokesmen are now on record as stating that Pakistan has maintained and even stepped up assistance to Sikh extremists and pro-Khalistan elements through supply of arms, sanctuary, training, finance, aid to hijackers, and media and diplomatic support. This is a formidable indictment.

On the other hand, the view has been expressed in the Pakistani press that, in anticipation of an Indo-Soviet pincer movement,

Pakistan should abandon non-alignment, draw nearer the U.S. and grant that country military bases if necessary. President Zia has, however, once again ruled out an Indo-Pakistan conflict and denied any possibility of Pakistan conceding foreign bases on its soil. However, a similarly speculative school of thinking in India has it that some Pakistani strategists believe that events in Assam, Punjab, J&K, Andhra, riots and general discontent indicate that India is disintegrating and central authority is in decline. Further, with Punjab holding down some Army divisions and the alienation of a considerable segment of the Sikh population, the assumption is that the fighting capacity of the Indian Army might be impaired. In the circumstances, the time may be opportune for a limited, lightning strike in Punjab that will cut off J&K, with a quick cease-fire to follow, leaving Pakistan in a strong bargaining position. Both scenarios are far-fetched and based on questionable assumptions. But foolish or adventurist leadership or "initiatives" even at lower levels could set in motion trends that assume a life and momentum of their own. The approaching election deadline in both countries could also engender the kind of overblown rhetoric which, while intended for domestic consumption, could send out the wrong signals.

These are real dangers and must be averted. If Pakistan or any lower-level echelon in that country is engaged in overt or covert operations to assist the extremists in Punjab in any form, it is playing with fire and must desist immediately. Miscalculation could lead to disaster.

Public opinion on both sides must assert itself to prevent any drift towards conflict. Mr G. Parthasarathy will soon be in New York for the UN General Assembly session where he will have opportunity to meet Pakistan's foreign minister, Mr. Yaqub Khan. A meeting should be set up. Otherwise too this is an issue on which Mrs Gandhi should write to President Zia. The situation is too delicate for public diplomacy through the media.

Ministers Discuss Cooperation With Romania

BK021321 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] India and Romania have agreed to expand bilateral trade. This was decided at a meeting between the Romanian minister of state for foreign trade, Mr Gheorghe Cazan, and the finance minister, Mr Pranab Mukherjee, in New Delhi. Both the ministers reviewed India-Romanian cooperation and trade and discussed the possibility of collaboration in the areas of power, petroleum and steel. The trade agreement signed between India and Romania in 1959 is extended periodically.

Joint Communique Issued on Gambian President's Visit
GF291039 Karachi DAWN in English 24 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] Karachi, Sept 23: The following is the joint communique issued at the end of the state visit of Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, president of Gambia, to Pakistan:

"At the invitation of His Excellency General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, His Excellency Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, President of the Republic of Gambia, paid a state visit to Pakistan from 19 to 23 September 1984.

"The president and his party were given a rousing welcome by the people of Pakistan, reflecting the warm and fraternal relationship existing between the peoples of Pakistan and Gambia.

"During his stay in Pakistan, the president of Gambia held formal talks with the president of Pakistan on bilateral issues and other issues of common interest. The two leaders also discussed ways and means of strengthening and promoting bilateral cooperation between the two countries in various fields. The talks took place in a very friendly and cordial atmosphere and were marked by a close identity of views between the two sides.

"The President of Gambia was assisted in the talks by the following: (1) Hon. Lamin Kiti Jabang, M.P., minister of external affairs, (2) Hon. Dr Muhamadu S.K. Mane, M.P., minister of economic planning and industrial development, (3) H.E. Dr Omar Jah, ambassador of Gambia to Saudi Arabia, (4) Miss Ruth Sowe, acting permanent secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, (5) Mr M.B. Wadda, permanent secretary, Defence, (6) Mr Amadou S.O. Tall, acting permanent secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, (7) Mr Aliou N'Gum, director of planning, Ministry of Economic Planning and Industrial Development, and (8) Mr Baboucar I. Jagne, assistant secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.

"The President of Pakistan was assisted by the following: (1) Raja Mohammad Zafarul Haq, minister for information and broadcasting, and religious affairs and minorities affairs (2) Dr Mahbubul Haq, minister for planning and development, (3) Raja Sikandar Zaman, minister for water and power, (4) Dr Muhammad Asad Khan, minister of state for petroleum and natural resources; (5) Mr Ejaz Ahmed Naik, secretary-general, Economic Affairs Division, (6) Lt-Gen. Mujibur Rehman Khan, secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, (7) Mr Niaz A. Naik, secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (8) Major General Malik Abdul Waheed, COS [Chief of Staff] to the President, and (9) Mr Mohammad Waliulla Khan Khaishgi, additional secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Bilateral Ties

"The two sides expressed satisfaction at the existing state of bilateral relations between the two brotherly countries and agreed that time was opportune for their further promotion in various fields, based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

"They considered a number of proposals for expansion of cooperation especially in the fields of agriculture, irrigation, industry and defence. The two sides agreed that there was a need to have an institutional framework which would facilitate bilateral cooperation in various fields between the two countries. During the visit an agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation was signed. In order to achieve the desired goals of mutual cooperation between the two countries, the two leaders agreed on the need for more frequent consultations between the two sides.

"In their review of the international issues, the two presidents emphasized that a just and stable world order could only be based on the principles and objectives of the United Nations' Charter, particularly with respect to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. The two sides reiterated their commitment to the settlement of disputes through peaceful means.

Non-alignment

"The two sides reiterated their adherence to the policy of non-alignment and emphasized the need to further strengthen the solidarity, mutual cooperation and unity of the Non-aligned Movement. They agreed to work closely together in the interest of the Non-aligned Movement. The two sides stressed the need for all countries, especially members of the Non-aligned Movement, to increase their efforts aimed at promoting and strengthening international peace and security.

"The two heads of state denounced and condemned the intransigence and the dilatory tactics of the racist Pretoria regime with the intention of perpetuating its illegal occupation of Namibia. The two leaders called for the speedy implementation of the relevant United Nations and Organization of African Unity resolutions for the independence of Namibia under the leadership of South West African People's Organization, its sole and legitimate representative. They also condemned the repeated and unprovoked acts of aggression by the racist minority regime of Pretoria against the African Frontline States.

"While renewing their firm support to the people of South Africa in their just struggle for the recognition of their fundamental national rights, the two leaders reiterated their condemnation of the heinous policy of apartheid and reaffirmed their determination to work for the elimination of racial discrimination.

Middle East

"Analysing the present explosive situation prevailing in the Middle East, the two Presidents expressed their grave concern over the dangers facing the peoples of this region and the world at large because of Israel's persistent refusal to vacate the Arab occupied territories.

"They reaffirmed their conviction that withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territories, including the holy city of Al-Quds; recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right of self-determination in the land of Palestine and equal participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole representative of the Palestinian people, in any process towards a just solution to the Middle East problem, are essential for a comprehensive and durable peace in the region.

Afghanistan

"The President of Pakistan apprised the President of Gambia of the situation in Afghanistan. The two leaders agreed that peace in Afghanistan could be restored only through a political solution based on the resolutions of the United Nations and the Islamic Conference and the declarations of the Non-aligned Movement, which call for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, restoration of the independent and non-aligned status of Afghanistan, the right of the people of Afghanistan to have a social and political system of their own choosing without outside intervention or coercion and the creation of conditions to enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honour. They expressed the hope that the current efforts by the special representative of the UN Secretary General would lead to a peaceful solution of the Afghanistan crisis.

The President of Gambia expressed his appreciation of the efforts of the Government of Pakistan in providing succour to three million Afghan refugees and agreed that there was an urgent need for an international assistance programme in order to alleviate the sufferings of these refugees.

Gulf War

"Regarding the Iran-Iraq conflict, the two Presidents deplored the continuation of this fratricidal conflict and urgently appealed to the two belligerents to find a peaceful solution of their differences. In this respect, they took note of the efforts made by the Organization of the Islamic Conference and specially by its Peace Committee in order to secure a peaceful solution to the conflict.

India

"The president of Pakistan informed the president of Gambia of the recent efforts made by Pakistan to accelerate the process of improving relations with its neighbour India. The president of Gambia felicitated the president of Pakistan for the efforts undertaken by him to promote an atmosphere of confidence and mutual understanding in the region.

Senegambia

"The president of Gambia informed the president of Pakistan about the political developments between the sister Republic of Senegal and the Republic of the Gambia and the establishment of the Senegambia confederation between the two states. The president of Pakistan congratulated president of Gambia on this achievement and prayed for the continued happiness and prosperity of the peoples of Senegal and Gambia within the confederation.

"The president of Gambia informed the president of Pakistan of the protracted drought in the Gambia and its negative effects on the predominently agricultural economy of the Gambia. The president of Gambia also informed the president of Pakistan about the measures taken individually by the Government of Gambia and collectively by the drought-affected west African states of the Sahel to combat the prolonged drought and to increase their agricultural production.

"The two presidents called upon the international community to increase their assistance to the drought-affected countries in the Sahel in order to complement their efforts to overcome their serious economic problems.

"To this end the president of Pakistan donated five hundred tons of rice as a gift to further consolidate the ties of goodwill and solidarity with the brotherly people of Gambia.

"His Excellency President Jawara expressed his sincere thanks to President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, the government and the people of Pakistan for the warm hospitality accorded to him, his wife and members of his entourage. President Jawara extended an invitation to President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq to pay an official visit to Gambia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the dates of the visit will be decided later through diplomatic channels."

DAWN Editorial on Visit

GF290756 Karachi DAWN in English 25 Sep 84 p 7

[Editorial: "President Jawara's Visit"]

[Text] President Jawara's just concluded five-day visit to this country is expected to open new avenue of cooperation between Pakistan and Gambia. Now that some areas of cooperation have been identified, it should not be too difficult to coordinate their policies as far as practicable because the two countries share a common perception of international politics, which is reflected in the similar views they hold on a number of issues of global and regional importance. The joint communique issued on Sunday records their agreement on South Africa, the Middle East, Afghanistan and the Gulf war. The similar orientation in the foreign policies of Pakistan and Gambia is also underlined by the fact that both are members of NAM [Nonaligned Movement] and the OIC [ICO]. Given the degree of political understanding between them, which has been further enhanced by President Jawara's visit, the two countries can work in concert in the different international forums in order to strengthen the Third World's and the Islamic Organisation's points of view. In that context the Gambian leader's call for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and his disclosure that he was carrying on "quiet diplomacy" as the head of the Ummah Peace Committee to bring an end to the Gulf war are noteworthy. Such understanding should help not only create a base for bilateral ties between the two countries but also strengthen Islamic and Third World solidarity. At present, Pakistan has no embassy or consulate in Banjul but the decision to concurrently accredit Pakistan's Ambassador in Dakar to Gambia should help them establish closer contacts at the diplomatic level.

It is in the field of economic and technological cooperation that Pakistan and Gambia should strive to make a beginning. Gambia is a small underdeveloped country in the Sahel with a population of only 700,000 and a per capita GNP of 360 dollars. But there is considerable scope for economic cooperation between Islamabad and Banjul and the joint communique identifies agriculture, industry and defence as the principal areas in which the two countries can help each other. The agreement signed by their ministers for economic planning on Friday provides for the

exchange of visits by experts and transfer of technology. Obviously, the details will have to be worked out as they go along. In the meantime measures should be taken to promote trade ties which are at present negligible. Pakistan's exports to Gambia have followed a sporadic pattern, ranging from Rs [rupees] 3 million in 1981-82 to Rs 12,000 in 1982-83. Gambia does not export any goods to Pakistan although oilseeds are its major export item which Islamabad could be interested in buying. By planning trade transactions and shipping services, the two countries can build up commercial ties on a basis of mutual benefit. Gambia could also provide an economic opening to Pakistan in western Africa.

Detained Leaders Released in Frontier Province

BK020226 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The North-West Frontier Province government yesterday released Retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan, Nasirullah Khan Babar, and Aftab Sherpao. Official sources in Peshawar said that they were the only political detainees in the province.

Afghan Refugees To Be Moved From Quetta

GF022024 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 20 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Quetta, Sept. 19 — The provincial government has decided to remove Afghan refugees living in Quetta City from Oct. 1, official sources told *THE MUSLIM* here today.

The government has already completed a survey about the number of Afghan refugee families staying in the provincial capital and they will be shifted to Sheerin Aab tentage village near Balbandin in Chaghi district, approximately 200 miles west of Quetta.

According to these sources there are over 15,000 Afghan refugees living in Quetta City, which comprise over one thousand families.

The commissioner, Afghan Refugees Organisation, has also made transport arrangements to shift the refugees to Sheerin Aab camp.

The official sources dispelled apprehensions that as in the past the vacation of Afghan refugees will prove futile because "this time the government has prepared a comprehensive report of the refugees and there will be little chance of their staying in the city."

However, these sources were unable to say if the offices of the different Afghan groups or their parties would also be shifted outside Quetta city.

SRI LANKA

Maldives Concerned Over Naval Activities

BK031144 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The Republic of Maldives certainly shares Sri Lanka's concern over the stability of the region. President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom in an interview with the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation said his country feels concerned about the military buildup in the region and the escalation in naval activity of superpowers. The Maldives is an ardent supporter of the Indian Ocean peace zone declaration. He was concerned about the 13-year delay in holding the peace zone conference. His government seeks the support of governments in the region for the convening of the Colombo conference as soon as possible.

President Gayoom drew attention to the valuable economic assets — the fisheries sector — which are being plundered by foreign nations illegally poaching in our waters. This is the situation faced by many countries whose economies depend on fisheries. He urged that a formula be found to stop this illegal activity. The president said that he would like to see a relaxation of tension for stability and economic and social prosperity.

President Gayoom favored President Jayewardene's open economic policy as a strategy for rapid growth. It is the only policy feasible in a given situation with special condition such as in the Maldives. In this country, also, the state has an important role to play in the economy, especially in the importation of essential foodstuffs. When he took over as president in 1978 there were four government schools. Now they have 46. More people are being sent abroad for higher education. Fisheries, tourism, and shipping are the main economic sectors of concentration in development.

President Gayoom described his country's relationship with Sri Lanka as a very special one, based on strong historical and cultural ties. We are now actually cooperating in many fields — education, health, trade, civil aviation and tourism. There are many other areas, he added, of further cooperation for mutual benefit and his visit would greatly contribute toward this end.

He was pleased with the progress achieved in South Asian regional cooperation, but favored a gradual approach with the emphasis more on economic rather than political matters because of differences in political matters among countries of the region.

Swiss Decision To Repatriate Tamils Noted

BK021132 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] All Tamils who do not qualify for refugee status in Switzerland will be repatriated unless it can be proved that it will be dangerous for them in Sri Lanka. This was disclosed by the Swiss Government yesterday.

Of some 1,600 Tamils seeking asylum in Switzerland, only 1 had been granted refugee status so far according to the Swiss Government figures.

The government said the decision to repatriate those who are not refugees was made on the basis of a report by two senior Swiss officers who came to Sri Lanka last August on a fact-finding mission.

The report concluded that the Sri Lankan Government may have had disproportionate reactions toward the Tamils, but it seems that it is now trying to solve the problem by peaceful means.

U.S. Statements on Plan To Expel Israel Denounced

LD040658 Tehran IRNA in English 0630 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 4, IRNA — A spokesman for Iran's Foreign Ministry here Wednesday night denounced baseless statements and deceitful promises of the U.S. Administration to prevent Muslim-populated countries to give a positive vote to the plan for the expulsion of the Zionist regime from the United Nations.

The spokesman was referring to recent statements of the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that if Arab states in the Persian Gulf refrained from giving a positive vote to Iran's proposal for the expulsion of the Zionist regime from the U.N., the United States would guarantee withdrawal of the Syrian forces from there.

He added that Iran's firm decision in this respect had frightened the U.S. and its allies in the region to the extent that they were trying to neutralise this movement by spreading misunderstanding among Iran's Muslim neighbours in the Persian Gulf.

To this end, the spokesman stressed, the U.S. planned to hinder the regional Muslim states to support the Islamic Republic's proposal for the expulsion of the Zionist regime from the U.N. and, therefore, preserve its interests and further stabilise lackeys such as the Zionist and Baghdad regimes.

He reiterated that meetings which held beside the U.N. General Assembly by U.S. ringleaders and were aimed at extending tension in the Persian Gulf and create suspicion between the Islamic Republic and its neighbours, had not the least effect on the decisive will of the Islamic Republic.

He added that the Islamic Republic was convinced that in the light of the vigilance and unity of Muslim nations, all obstacles on the way of campaign against international imperialism and Zionism would be removed.

Velayati Concludes UN Meetings; Returns 4 Oct

LD031514 Tehran IRNA in English 1035 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] New York, Oct. 3, IRNA — Iran's foreign minister, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Tuesday met and conferred with his counterparts from Turkey, Czechoslovakia, Niger, and Maldives who are currently attending the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly here.

During the separate meetings, Valayati discussed with his counterparts ways to expand relations with their countries and the necessity of supporting the plan for the expulsion of the Zionist regime from international organisations.

Reiterating that occupied Palestine should be restored to the Muslims, Velayati said that Islamic countries should coordinate their activities for the campaign against the Zionist regime.

Velayati stressed that the two Zionist and South African regimes were enemies of Asian and African countries and, therefore, Muslim countries of the Third World should embark on a serious campaign against them.

Comments on UN Session

LD040933 Tehran IRNA in English 0845 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 4 IRNA — Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and his delegation arrived in Tehran this morning after attending the 39th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Talking to IRNA at Mehrabad Airport Dr Velayati outlined the mission of the Iranian political delegation to the U.N. and announced that campaigning against the Zionist regime was the goal.

He added that the Islamic Republic of Iran did not follow this goal only through political campaign but would also aid all countries who would join this serious struggle.

Referring to the recent pact between Jordan and Egypt, Velayati said that the Islamic Republic would confront with the pact in the world political scene. He added that the pact was a measure in the framework of the Camp David accord.

The foreign minister, pointing out priorities of the Islamic Republic's foreign policy, said that the issue of Palestine enjoyed priority in Iran's foreign policy.

He also referred to constant efforts of the Islamic Republic of Iran in past months for the expulsion of the Zionist regime from the United Nations.

He said that the Islamic Republic of Iran would continue this struggle which was started few years ago. He added that this struggle was an Islamic duty.

Speaker Sends Messages on Israel's UN Membership

To Nonaligned Movement Members

LD030449 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, sent a letter about the expulsion of Israel from the UN to the speakers of the parliaments of Argentina, Columbia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, South Korea, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, India, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Malta, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Zaire, all of which are members of the Nonaligned Movement, have a parliamentary system and are also members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The text of the message is as follows:

In His exalted name. In my capacity as the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while expressing my best compliments and greetings to the members of the Parliament of your country, I wish to raise an issue which has a special importance for the principles and beliefs of my country.

As you know, this is an issue which distressed the wakeful consciences of all the people of the world. It has been about 36

years since the joint conspiracy by Zionism and world arrogance brought the holy land of Palestine and its wronged people under the usurping domination of the Zionists, and made millions of defenseless and innocent Palestinians refugees in other lands. Ever since its illegitimate and artificial creation, under the direct and comprehensive support of the domineering, arrogant countries, especially America, the usurping Israeli regime has resorted to innumerable aggressions and crimes for the sake of expansionism and the strengthening of her position on the basis of fabricated Zionist doctrines, and has carried out numerous crimes against the Palestinian people, and has shamelessly expelled them from their ancestoral homes.

The aggression, crimes, and savage acts of that regime have been repeatedly condemned in international organizations, especially the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement and other organizations defending human rights. Yet unfortunately, despite all the resolutions which have been passed by international organizations, especially the Nonaligned Movement, without the slightest attention to those resolutions which portray the thinking of the absolute majority of mankind about its behavior and activities, the racist, Zionist regime obstinately continues her aggressions and wicked deeds — such crimes as the massacre of the Palestinians in Sabra and Shatila camps in Lebanon and the totally illegal occupation of that country.

I expect Your Excellency's country, which has achieved real independence and which has joined the Nonaligned Movement in order to keep its distance from the two domineering blocs and follow independent policies, to strongly condemn every kind of aggression and domination in keeping with the sublime principles of the movement.

In our view, the time has arrived for the nonaligned countries to decisively confront the Israeli aggressions and to translate earlier decisions from mere resolutions to deeds. It is a source of great regret that despite the profound understanding by all the nonaligned countries of the criminal nature of that racist regime, that country is still allowed to remain a member of the United Nations; and that, despite its indifference to all the resolutions of that organization, it can continue sitting next to the representatives of the peace-loving countries of the world and to shamelessly use that organization for the sake of its vile goals.

The Majlis of the Islamic Republic of Iran hopes that, in view of its long experience of struggle against colonialism and world arrogance, your country will use all its capabilities for the expulsion of the Zionist regime from the UN, so that, in this way, one of the goals of the Nonaligned Movement, which is fighting against any kind of racism and terrorism, may be realized. It is hoped that on the eve of the fortieth anniversary of the formation of the United Nations this joint effort will be regarded as one of the greatest services to that international organization, and that it may be recorded and regarded as another major step in the history of the activities of the Nonaligned Movement in the UN, following the expulsion of the racist regime of South Africa from the organization. With respects.

[Signed] 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

To Other Countries' Speakers

LD032335 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Message concerning Israel's expulsion from UN sent by 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, to the Parliament speakers of Austria, Belgium, Finland, Denmark, West Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR, Romania, Poland, Hungary, East Germany, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, China, Japan, North Korea, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands New Zealand, Peru, Portugal, Thailand and Venezuela]

[Text] In His exalted name. As the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while extending to Your Excellency and your illustrious Parliament the best respects and sincere greetings of the nation and of the deputies to the Islamic Consultative Assembly, I take the opportunity to mention the following points:

Just as all the wakeful consciences and all the liberal people in the world have known since approximately 36 years ago, thanks to the plot hatched by Zionism and world arrogance, the sacred land of Palestine and its oppressed people have come under the usurping overlordship of the Zionists. The usurping regime of Israel, since its artificial inception and thanks to implementation of expansionist and racist schemes based on Zionist doctrines with the assitance of the superpowers, particularly the United States, has perpetrated countless crimes against the deprived people of Palestine. By expelling this oppressed people from the land of their forefathers they have denied them their lawful and historical rights in the land of the Palestine and, planning the material and spiritual elimination of these oppressed people, have not refrained from committing any crime.

It is a cause for great astonishment to me that your own government, despite the fact that it claims to be the defender and safeguarder of human rights, remains silent,consequently supporting Israel's brazen crimes. How could one justify this ambivalent attitude? Could it be acceptable to close one's eye to all these racist crimes and rancorous acts purely because of political-economic considerations? Do not man's logic and elementary principles dictate that one should react decisively against any racist policies and ideas?

Fortunately, the representatives of the national groups during IPU sessions have constantly realized the complete identity of the aggressive, racist policies of Israel with those of South Africa and have approved clear-cut resolution in the joint condemnation of both countries.

In the Nonaligned Movement, too, the barbarous, racist behavior of the leaders of these usurping, anti-human rights regimes, whose very existence is tantamount to an insult and a blatant and serious threat to peace, security, independence and freedom of all the world nations, has been roundly condemned. But regrettably the United Nations, despite the fact that in certain instances it has condemned the deeds of that regime, has never been able to adopt a serious attitude toward usurping Israel, thanks to U.S. bullying and force.

It is a cause for great regret that, despite the profound realization by all of us of these crimes perpetrated by the regime occupying Jerusalem and its blatant flouting of the approved resolutions of international organizations, the representatives of that usurping regime are able to continue to sit within the framework of the United Nations and next to the representatives of the peace-loving and hopeful countries in the world and yet somehow translate into action their sinister colonialist, racist, and barbarous schemes.

We think that the action taken at the United Nations against the racist regime of South Africa has been a success for all humanitarian and sympathetic men. It is appropriate that by adopting similar actions towards Israel we should thereby heal human conscience.

We expect all those people who claim to defend human rights to respond to the call of the oppressed Palestine nation and adopt decisive measures towards the expulsion of this cancerous growth from the United Nations and towards its boycott and isolation, steps to guarantee peace and international security, and not allow the opinions and influence of the U.S. superpower to thwart this humanitarian move.

We hope to be able to prevent the presence of the representative of that regime in an organization which has as one of its goals the struggle against colonialism, racism, and terrorism and to prevent the approval of the credentials of the representative of that usuring regime to the UN General Assembly. Following the expulsion of the racist South African regime may this measure be registered in the annals of that organization as one of our greatest services to the United Nations on the eve of its 40th anniversary.

Reiterating my highest respects, I am, yours, [Signed] 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

Industries Minister on Soviet, Other Involvement

LD282143 Tehran IRNA in English 1530 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 28, IRNA — The minister of heavy industries, Behzad Nabavi, said here Thursday [27 September] that production in heavy industries during the first month of the current Iranian year (started last March) rose by 11 percent compared to the corresponding period the previous year.

Nabavi, who was speaking in a press conference further added that heavy industries were newly established and dependent. However, he hoped that in a near future, they would become more advanced. He said that the revenue from sales of products of the heavy industries at present was about 500 billion rials (dls. 5.3 b.).

In reply to a question of whether Soviet experts were working in Iranian industries, Nabavi said that a number of them were involved in steel mill industries and also experts from Japan, Germany and a number of other countries were working in Iranian industries. However, he told reporters that there has been a great decline in the number of foreign experts in the post-revolution period. Further on the same subject, he said that before the victory of the 1979 Islamic Revolution, about six billion dollars was paid for the service of foreign experts in the country annually. The figure at present had declined to 2.4 million dollars, he said.

On the reason for recession in output of the heavy industries experienced after the revolution, Nabavi said it was due to departure of a number of managers of the factories. However, this problem was solved by appointing young and committed managers.

He further told reporters that investment in heavy industries started two years ago and the main objective-behind these investments has been to overcome dependency of the Iranian industries on foreign industries, and also to meet domestic needs.

He further told reporters that several new lines, including a trailer production line, would start operation soon.

On foreign investment in Iranian industries, he said, it was forbidden. However, Iran would seek the cooperation of other countries in the transfer of technology. "We have no need for foreign investment, however, we could meet our technolgical needs through signing technical and industrial agreements with foreign countries", he added.

In reply to a question concerning meeting the quota for raw materials needed in Iranian industries, especially metals, he said Turkey has cooperation with Iran in this respect. He said also that in the past two years, Iran has purchased several hundred of needed raw materials. [as received]

In Iran's economic ties with Spain, he said that after the revolution they have been expanding and Iran has been getting most of the parts for Land Rover automobiles from Spain.

Interior Minister on Administrative Division

GF301141 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 2 Sep 84 p 11

["Exclusive" interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri, interior minister, by unidentified *ETTELA'AT* correspondent in Tehran — date not given]

[Excerpts] In answer to a question on administrative division, the interior minister said: Work related to the Interior Ministry, with respect to this plan, is being carried out. However, what should be done legally is for us to announce the implementation of the bill on national administrative division which we prepared some time ago and which is currently undergoing debate by the Cabinet. Naturally after the first stages of debate on the legal aspect it will be presented to the respective commission. We are waiting for this plan to be debated by the Cabinet and approved.

He added: When the bill for the national administrative division is approved, naturally the law will be enforceable and we, God willing, will express our readiness to enforce it. On the recent bombing in the railway square the minister said: We still do not know who the bombers are or why they did this. Our views are

the same as those of Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker for the Majlis. We believe that the area which was bombed was one of the most deprived areas in Tehran. Usually people who travel by rail are from the southern part of the city, like Javadiyeh, and near the Javadiyeh bridge, the railway, or the south Karegar street, and the explosion was in this area.

The interior minister added: This act is of no political or operational value. If it had happened in front of a sensitive organisation, or a sensitive political office building, it would have been possible to consider an operational value or political motive for this, but in a deprived area where the poor people live, they park a car filled with explosives, and this explodes and damages a few shops and martyrs a group of passengers who have just disembarked from the train, including soldiers who were on leave. They bloodied such individuals. This movement is of no operational value.

We could imagine that it was the work of the Royalists on the occasion of the 19 August anniversary. Their exiled masters had hopes that their mercenaries in the country would provide them with a subject to warm their hearts so that they can cheat them. As the holy imam has pointed out, in any case, the superpowers must know that they cannot do anything here. There is also a possibility that this act was carried out by the hypocrites, although the possibility is not strong, as they do not have the power.

It is possible that the explosion happened at the beginning of the government week, as the hypocrites had announced that they will consider this week one in which they would object to the war and support peace. They may as well have announced that this is the week to support Saddam Husayn!

These are all possibilities. We still have not found a shred of evidence, and no organisation has accepted responsibility for this act.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,869

LD031628 Tehran IRNA in English 1546 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 3, IRNA — A military communique published by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran here Wednesday said that sporadic artillery fire was traded between the Iranian forces and the Iraqi troops in the northern and western battlefronts Tuesday.

The communique numbered 1,869 said that the Iranian combatants destroyed one Iraqi loader and personnel carrying vehicle with their crews of 14 and also pounded parts of their positions.

In the western fronts the Iranian combatants prevailed over the Iraqi troops, inflicting casualties upon them. Elsewhere, in the southern fronts, the Iranian troops maintained their control of the Iraqi forces checking military operations of the enemy forces and their patrolling and transportation and engineering operations.

At 06:00 and 19:00 hours local time (02:30 and 15:30 GMT) Monday, the Iranian forces spotted enemy patrol units in Jazzabeh and Jofeyr and opened fire on them and repelled them. The Iraqi troops suffered casualties as they fled the scene.

Meanwhile the Gendarmerie forces on Tuesday shelled enemy positions midway between Faw and Basra setting ablaze two of their loader trucks, and many artillery emplacements along with their crew.

The communique further added that nine residential houses were damaged under enemy shells in the city of Abadan on Tuesday.

IRGC Chief: Troops in 'Full Battle Array'

LD032015 Tehran IRNA in English 1830 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 3, IRNA — In an interview published in Wednesday's issue of the Persian daily *KEYHAN*, Iran's Minister of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps Mohsen Rafiqdust has called Saddam Husayn "a lunatic" whose lies to the Iraqi Armed Forces have discredited him with the Iraqi Army. He has said also that each day more and more Iraqi soldiers desert the battle fields, and that in a bid to prevent mass flights from the battle grounds, the Iraqi ruler has ordered for a tighter clampdown on deserters and enforcement of stricter punishments on them including mass [word indistinct] of soldiers and officers. He said he has documents which evidence the steady increase in number of run-away soldiers and officers from the battle fronts which he said he would present to the media at a proper opportunity.

The Iranian commander of the IRGC said also that based on documents and evidences at his disposal the ruling government in Baghdad has misinformed the Iraqi masses about the number of Iraqi soldiers killed in the Iraq-Iran war. He said the official death toll of the Iraqis as declared by the Baghdad (?regime) is 120,000 but added that the true figure is "tens of thousands" above the official figure.

Rafiqdust has said that the occurrence of a coup in Iraq is beyond all likelihood, and that no change in the formation of the Iraqi Government involving a shuffling of ruling figures in that country shall be acceptable to the Islamic Republic as grounds for a peace agreement. He has said Iran will not settle for anything short of a nationwide movement inside Iraq for the liberation of the Iraqi masses. He says a massive rule against the Baghdad regime is already on the move and is certain to get momentum in a near future.

Elsewhere in his talks to the daily's reporter the IRGC minister has also commended the personnel of the IRGC for scoring an unparalelled success in serving the Iranian nation and furthering the aspirations of the Islamic Revolution.

He has referred to the contribution of the IRGC to operations leading to the "uprooting of belligerent underground political groups among them the pro-Moscow now dissolved Tudeh Party whose militia unit had remained intact even at the shah's time."

The Iranian commander has also said that Iran's Armed Forces are in full battle array "looking to the Supreme Defence Council to get the cue for the operations."

Jordan's Ties to Egypt Seen as Treacherous Move
LD011929 Tehran IRNA in English 1750 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 1, IRNA — As Jordan is preparing to join the Camp David agreement the reactionary governments of the region are taking just another stride towards the achievement of their goals while the United States seems all the more contented with new subscribers to the Camp David. No doubt Jordan's advances towards the Zionist regime is a significant development in the region and the opening chapter to a series of new treacherous moves against the world community of Muslims. King Husayn's timing of his conciliatory approaches with the Zionist government has obvious implications, Why? Because the Zionist regime is now more than any other time entangled in a political and military quagmire in the Middle East and especially in Lebanon. Three months of struggle by Muslims in southern Lebanon has already made it difficult for the Zionists making them wishing to vacate the southern parts of Lebanon.

A next move expected from King Husayn is to form a US-inspired coalition between Egypt, Iraq, and Jordan as formulated by Washington and Tel Aviv. Washington and Tel Aviv have long been reviewing joint schemes for fighting against the Islamic Revolution and checking its spread, and their joint solicitation for new subscribers for the Camp David agreement is part of their common scheme. The Cairo-Baghdad-Amman triangle now in its formation seeks to wage a fight against the Islamic Revolution and check its spread in the region, finding new parties and subscribers to the Camp David agreement, and the Zionist regime, and supporting Saddam Husayn in his war against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is a relatively long time since the Zionists and Washington's policy makers have been trying to portray the Islamic Republic as a state responsible for instability in the region and one posing a threat against other states. By airing such unfounded propaganda against the Islamic Republic they mean to antagonize the Persian Gulf states with Iran and thereby make them forget the more immediate threat to them by the very presence of the Zionist regime in the region.

So far hundreds of political activists and dissidents in Egypt, Jordan, and Iraq have been put to jail or martyred in the wake of long periods of torture. The governments in those countries have been resorting to such oppressive measures with the idea of stifling the masses and the opponents of the ruling governments in those countries. Subscription of new members to the Camp David agreement also is a principal goal of this triangle.

After Cairo reconciled with the Zionist regime, some years ago, the U.S. policy makers then launched out extensive publicity propaganda for Cairo, portraying it as a government taking an initiative for the establishment of peace in the region and did so with the idea of soliciting more signatory parties to the agreement.

Kuwait's print media have said recently that efforts are currently under way in order to formulate and conclude a treaty between Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and Yasir 'Arafat as a lever against the influence of radical Arab states.... The media in Kuwait say 'Arafat will be a signatory party to the agreement which means a betrayal of the aspirations of the Palestinian people in the future by Palestinian officials. Yet it cannot be said with any degree of certainty whether Yasir 'Arafat will or will not join the agreement, but so far it is more than obvious that whether or not the scheme should involve him in a dealing, the ultimate goal is to betray the aspirations of the Palestinian people....

A silent majority of the masses in the Muslim states does not mean that the masses in such countries uphold such dealings. However, an indifference by Muslim governments in relation with what is going on in their countries and in relation with the selling of the aspirations of the Muslim masses is a betrayal of their principles.

By taking another stride towards the Zionist regime, Saddam Husayn, King Husayn and Mubarak have in fact taken a last remaining stride to a destiny leading to an end such as that of Al-Sadat.

The Muslim states of the region should in keeping with the aspirations of the Muslim people in those states give the traitors their due. Iran's wronged people, too, will stamp out the ruling regime in Iraq and will thereby abort the scheme of the reactionary elements and their agents, by trusting in God and taking inspiration from the Iranian martyrs.

Pakistan Relocating Afghan Refugees
LD021522 Tehran IRNA in English 1305 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Islamabad, Oct. 2, IRNA — The transfer of the 200,000 Afghan refugees residing in various cities of Baluchistan Provice of Pakistan to special camps started Monday in Quetta. In the first stage of the relocation operations, some 15,000 Afghans will be sent from Quetta to Dalbandin camp on Quetta-Zahedan road. Informed sources said that 700,000 Afghan refugess can be settled in this camp.